

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Physicians Prescribe Castoria.

CASTORIA has met with pronounced favor on the part of physicians, pharmacological societies and medical authorities. It is used by physicians with results most gratifying. The extended use of Castoria is unquestionably the result of three facts: **1st**, The indisputable evidence that it is harmless; **2nd**, That it not only allays stomach pains and quiets the nerves, but assimilates the food; **3rd**, It is an agreeable and perfect substitute for castor oil. It is absolutely safe. It does not contain any opium, morphine, or other narcotic and does not stupefy. It is unlike Soothing Syrup, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, etc. This is a good deal for a medical journal to say. Our duty, however, is to expose danger and record the means of advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge, Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and health, by regulating the system—not by stupefying it—and our readers are entitled to the information.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

The signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* guarantees genuine Castoria.

"Your Castoria stands first in its class. In my thirty years of practice I can say I never have found anything that so filled the place."

WILLIAM BELMONT, M. D.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

"I have used your Castoria in the case of my own baby and find it pleasant to take, and have obtained excellent results from its use."

B. A. BURNHAM, M. D.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

"I take pleasure in recommending your Castoria, having recommended it in use in many instances, and consider it the best laxative that could be used, especially for children."

NATHANIEL E. KING, M. D., St. Louis, Mo.

"I find your Castoria to be a standard family remedy. It is the best thing for infants and children I have ever known and I recommend it."

R. E. ESKILDSON, M. D.,
Omaha, Neb.

"Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

J. B. ELLIOTT, M. D., New York City.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria.

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

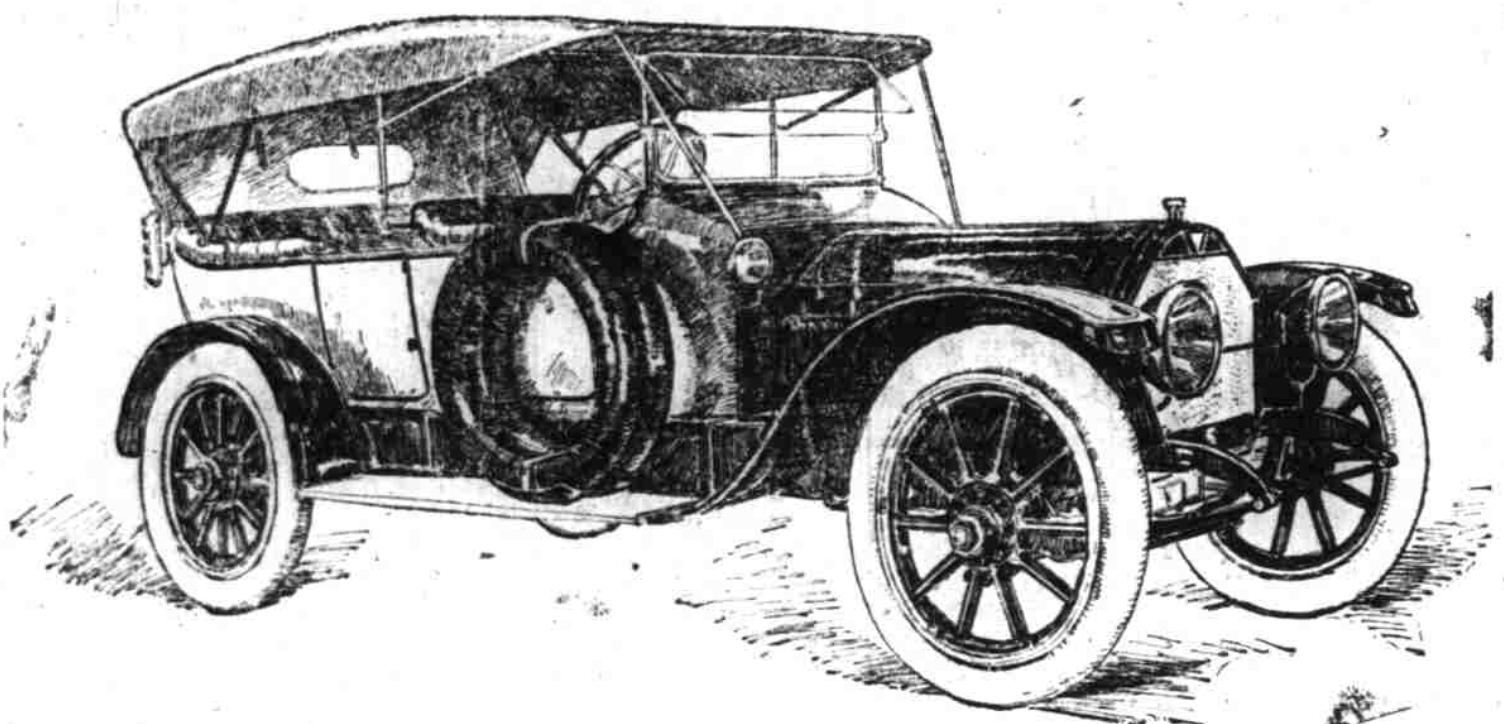
There will be an interesting army wedding this afternoon at four o'clock at the residence of Lieutenant and Mrs. Maxwell Murray at Fort Mason, when Miss Laura de Bussy Berry will become the bride of Lieutenant Harry old Boyd Nichols, U. S. A. The couple will go to Honolulu, where they will establish their home at Port Ruger, where Lieutenant Nichols is stationed.—Call, November 30.

Chauffeur Green of the Associated garage was fined \$15 yesterday for auto speeding at Fort and Hotel streets.

James Miller is accused of the second offense of passing a bad check, this time on William Medeiros of the Union Saloon. His other experience was with the Crockett saloon, where the proprietor having called off the charge.

The Fallacy of Buying a "Discount" Automobile

65 miles an hour. To 58 miles an hour in 30 seconds, from standing start.



When You Buy an Automobile at Cut Price You Forfeit More Than You Gain

There are two kinds of "Discount" cars—those that are purposely listed at a high figure so that their price may be cut and those on which the dealer divides his profit. Cars of the first named class have no definite value. The prices at which they are sold are seldom the same to any two buyers. While you might receive a 10 per cent discount, as likely as not some other buyer is given a 20 per cent cut.

Since no two have paid the same price there is no basis of valuation if you ever wish to resell the car.

You should avoid the dealer who cuts his prices. You cannot afford to patronize an automobile dealer or manufacturer who is not prosperous. A car is not of as much value if once having been represented in the community it no longer is sold there.

If dealers split their profits they must sooner or later go out of business. They cannot stand back of the car with the service it should have.

And after all, that is the biggest item to consider. Don't buy any car that does not carry with it a complete service from the dealer.

By securing even a 20 per cent discount you put yourself in a position to pay double that amount saving in repair and service charges, before the year closes.

The New Hudsons

are sold at the same price everywhere. No dealer has an advantage over any other dealer. All agree to maintain the price, which accounts for the fact that second-hand HUDSON cars always sell for a higher proportion of their original cost than do other cars.

See the Triangle on the Radiator.

Associated Garage, Limited,

HONOLULU, T. H.

VON HAMM-YOUNG CO. GOES INTO DEAL THAT BENEFITS TIRE USERS

The Michelin and Morgan-Wright tires have come to the front and have appointed the von Hamm-Young Company as legal adjusters for defective tires, which will certainly be a great convenience to the tire users of this Territory, as they will be able to have any defects adjusted at the office of the von Hamm-Young Company instead of, as was the previous custom, shipping them back to the States and waiting possibly a month or two before getting the returns for any defects.

The tire manufacturers are becoming conversant with this fact that it is up to them to enter to the consumer. The agents no longer figure in the sale of the tires—it is the consumer himself who buys the tires which gives him the best satisfaction. All automobilists are trying to cut their expenses down and trying to get as much mileage out of their tires as is possible. The custom in the past of sending a defective tire back to the Coast was a great annoyance as the owner was required to pay transportation to and from the Coast and wait until the tire com-

pany was good and ready to issue their edict in regard to the defects or non-defects, and often tires were lost in transportation.

With this new scheme of having the von Hamm-Young Company adjust all defective tires a great point has been accomplished. This Company knows just what conditions these tires are subjected to and can give a much better and a more intelligent opinion on the merits of a claim than could the factories themselves. The tire factories do not know the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands and do not know their customers.

They do not know who treats his tire well; they do not know the man who treats his tire in a fair way; they do not know the man who keeps tires blown up to the proper pressure; and they do not know the man who does not keep his tires blown up to the proper pressure.

Owing to these existing conditions the tire users will not get a much fairer and most satisfactory adjustment on their tires, and the tires will receive prompt attention. This will be a great boon to the users of mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway without even a mechanical adjustment. The fundamental principles embodied in this first Stutz car have never been molested. The Stutz has been the most consistent performer during its life-time of any car so far made. It doesn't mean much to build half a dozen cars and have one of them win, but when a maker can show an unbroken record of consistent performances it means that the buyer of such a car knows what he is getting. This is the history of the Stutz.

Any car that can live up to the Stutz standard on the speedway will give the ordinary user more than his money's worth; in other words, if a rope will stand a ton there is no question about its being able to hold a few ounces.

Mr. A. N. Campbell has taken delivery of a Stutz touring car; Mr. Ed Lord of a Roadster. Mr. Lord is so enthused over the performance of his car that when asked what he thinks of it, he simply looks at the questioner and smiles. Words fail him.

A large number of the popular Ford cars have been disposed of in the past few days and the Schuman Carriage Company are still unable to get cars fast enough to keep up with their orders.

The Ford is becoming more and more popular with users of automobiles and the sale for the coming year promise to far surpass all other years. Another shipment of these cars is expected by the Schuman Carriage Company in a few days. Part of this shipment has already been spoken for. Mr. C. A. de Cew of Waialua took a touring car last week, and Mr. William Chalmers has taken delivery of a touring car as a Christmas surprise for his wife. Mr. C. W. Hall will use a Torpedo in his business about town and country. Another touring car was sent to the Iao Stables to be used in its rent service on Maui. Mr. H. J. Meyer of Waialua, Maui, also took delivery of a touring car which he has sold and which will be used in the rent service there.

A great number of these Fords are now being used in the rent service, and the splendid manner in which they have performed seems to have proven conclusively to others that they are the best money makers for the outlying districts. This, to a certain extent, accounts for the great demand for Fords at the present time.

The first shipment of Studebaker 35's, which it is expected will arrive shortly, will without a doubt create a sensation here, as they have already done in all the coast cities where they have appeared. Several of these cars have already been sold for future delivery, and the problem for the next few months will be to meet the demand.

SORCERY PREVAILS AMONG NATIVES OF PAPUA

MELBOURNE, Nov. 4.—The annual report of the lieutenant governor of the territory of Papua, as presented to the parliament of the commonwealth of Australia, contains much interesting information on the quaint beliefs and superstitions of the native races. Sorcery is far more prevalent than is generally believed. The resident magistrate of the central division states that in the trial of a native from the village on the Barhoolu range, he came across a curious custom that is used to find out if the native had died by sorcery or not.

The body, he says, is placed on a platform in the center of the village, and a leaf is placed on the breast; the feet are then pointed in the direction of a village, and the body is asked if any man in the village pointed at caused the death. If the leaf falls off the body, the people are sure that the person who caused the death was a native of the village pointed at; if the leaf does not fall off the body at first attempt, the body is pointed to another village, and so on until the leaf falls—or is blown off. The island people are eaten up with superstition, and any man who likes can terrorize them into doing what he wishes. In one case that came before me, he says, it appeared that a woman died in a village, and the people put the death down to sorcery on the part of another village. Some time after the death, some of the dead woman's relatives were near another village soon after dark. A dance was being held in the village, and the relations of the dead woman, looking into the village, said that they saw the ghost of the woman among the dancers, and they promptly went back to their village and told the village

constable, who next arrested three men from another village for the murder of the woman and brought them into the station, where they were tried and discharged.

Pigs for Victims of Sorcery.
The resident magistrate of the northeastern division tells how the largest tribe in the division, the Malsin people, were perturbed at the number of deaths in their villages, and came to the conclusion that the mortality must be due to the sorcery experts among the Kubiri people. They decided that this could not be allowed to go on without making the Kubiri people pay for it. So the Malsin natives to the number of seventy-one, went to the Kubiri village and said: "You must pay for these people you have killed"—fortunately the Papuan people will usually accept a pig as compensation for any relative, especially if the government is near—"or else our sorcerers will make pouri-pouri and take payment by making all sorts of disasters happen to your tribe." The Kubiri people promptly handed over the required pigs and other articles, more apparently from fear of pouri-pouri than from fear of any actual violence. News was shortly brought to the government station and a summons sent to the Malsin people to come in. They all candidly admitted the facts. The leaders were sent to jail for three months, and the others for one month.

Sorcery is probably widespread in the division, but the fear of sorcery without due cause probably does far more harm than the sorcerers do, either directly or indirectly, by causing fear. In common with pretty well all races in a low degree of culture, the Papuan is surrounded by natural processes he does not understand, but which he vainly, although quite honestly, believes he can control—at least if a more expert sorcerer does not thwart him. He sees a friend die—it may be of pneumonia—but the fact is proof positive to him that some one has murdered him by magical means. If he wants ruin to come he has only to apply to the nearest rain maker who puts the appropriate articles in a stream of water, and perhaps recites the appropriate spells, and in this wet part of the territory rain is pretty sure to come before very long. If a plentiful supply of garden produce is required there is probably some one who knows the right article to burn in the garden.

A short time ago two police were sent in a canoe along the coast. They came back after some slight delay very indignant with one another. One complained that he had arrested and handcuffed a native, and that the other one had promptly released him. It appears that they were delayed at Pongani by rough weather, so the more courageous of the two decided to arrest the local storm maker, and did so. The other policeman, when asked to explain why he had ventured to release a man under arrest, explained—not that he had grown out of such beliefs—but that he only released the storm maker because he was afraid that if the storm maker was kept under arrest he would naturally keep the sea rough, and perhaps prevent them from getting back altogether.

Such beliefs really do little harm as a rule, and are, the resident magistrate thinks, best ignored unless they are wilfully and deliberately used as a means of extorting presents or causing fear; and if too much notice is taken of such matters the native becomes all the more convinced, if such is possible, that the sorcerers have very real power, since action by the government is liable to be regarded as an admission that the sorcerers are really guilty of causing the deaths or other misfortunes which the natives put down to them. The best way of dealing with such superstitions appears to be to ignore them until they are used for a purpose evil in itself.

WASHINGTON IN STIR BECAUSE OF LOCAL STORY

WASHINGTON, November 28.—The State Department has ordered an investigation of the recent report that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Steamship Company is obtaining options on lands at Honolulu, on which it plans to erect a coaling plant of 100,000 tons capacity.

While State Department officials will not talk, it is said the Department has requested Secretary of the Interior Fisher to immediately obtain information from Governor Frear on the reported options, and that the Secretary already has asked the Governor to forward the facts to Washington.

If the report is true, there is not the slightest doubt in official circles that the State Department will immediately make representations to the Japanese Government on the matter. Japan will be notified that the Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company cannot be allowed to secure possession of any land in Hawaii, either by sale or lease, for a coaling station.

This will be in line with the policy adopted a long time ago by this Government and recently reiterated in the Lodge resolution at the last Congressional session, which declared it not permit acquisition of land for coaling stations by foreign steamship corporations anywhere in North or South America.

While colonial possessions of the United States were not included by name in the resolution, the State Department undoubtedly construes the resolution to include Hawaii.

It is not improbable that the matter will be the subject of an investigation by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, just as the Macedonia bay affair was at the last session, which resulted in the Lodge resolution.

Star-Bulletin Ads. are Best Business Getters.

United States

AND

Morgan & Wright

Tires

Are Guaranteed

Against Any or All Defects

For 3500 Miles

Users of United States and Morgan & Wright Tires can now have their adjustments made by

The Von Hamm-Young Co., Ltd.

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